

7.—Mountain Peaks 11,000 Feet or Over in Elevation, by Province and Mountain Range—concluded

Province, Mountain Range and Peak	Elevation	Province, Mountain Range and Peak	Elevation
	ft.		ft.
Alberta—concluded		British Columbia—concluded	
Rocky Mountains—concluded	11,320	Rocky Mountains—concluded	
Stutfield.....	11,316	Chown.....	11,500
Joffre ¹	11,300	Resplendent.....	11,240
Murchison.....	11,235	King George.....	11,226
Deltaform ¹	11,230	Jumbo.....	11,217
Lefroy ¹	11,214	The Helmet.....	11,160
Alexandra ¹	11,174	Whitehorn.....	11,101
Sir Douglas ¹	11,170	Bush.....	11,000
Woolley.....	11,150	Sir Alexander.....	11,000
Lunette ¹	11,135		
Hector.....	11,060	St. Elias Mountains—	
Diadem.....	11,044	Fairweather ²	15,287
Clearwater.....	11,033	Root ²	12,860
Edith Cavell.....	11,026		
Fryatt.....	11,000	Yukon Territory³	
Coleman.....	11,000	St. Elias Mountains—	
Wilson.....		Logan.....	19,850
		St. Elias.....	18,008
British Columbia		Lucania.....	17,150
Coast Mountains—		King.....	17,130
Waddington.....	13,260	Steele.....	16,439
Tiedemann.....	12,000	Wood.....	15,885
Selkirk Mountains—		Vancouver.....	15,696
Sir Sandford.....	11,500	Hubbard.....	14,950
Farnham.....	11,342	Alverstone.....	14,500
Hasler.....	11,113	Walsh.....	14,498
Delphine.....	11,076	McArthur.....	14,400
Huber.....	11,051	Augusta.....	14,070
Wheeler.....	11,023	Strickland.....	13,818
Selwyn.....	11,013	Newton.....	13,811
Rocky Mountains—		Cook.....	13,760
Robson.....	12,972	Craig.....	13,250
Clemenceau.....	12,001	Badham.....	12,625
Goodsir.....	11,676	Malaspina.....	12,150
Bryce.....	11,507	Jeannette.....	11,700
		Baird.....	11,375

¹ This peak is on the interprovincial boundary between Alberta and British Columbia. ² This peak is on the boundary between British Columbia and Alaska. ³ All the listed peaks are on or near the Yukon-Alaska boundary.

Section 2.—Main Physical and Economic Features of the Provinces

Politically, Canada is divided into ten provinces and two territories. Each of the provinces is sovereign in its own sphere, as set out in the British North America Act, 1867, and its amendments, and as new provinces have been organized they have been granted political status equivalent to that of the original provinces. The Yukon and Northwest Territories, with their present boundaries, are administered by the Federal Government. The chief physical and economic features of each of the provinces and of the territories are reviewed below. Details of resources and their development are given in later chapters.

Newfoundland.—Newfoundland, once the oldest colony of the British Empire, is the newest and most easterly province of Canada. It comprises the Coast of Labrador, an area of 112,630 sq. miles on the mainland, and the Island of Newfoundland. Separating the two portions is the Strait of Belle Isle, 9½ miles in width at its narrowest point. From Nova Scotia across Cabot Strait the distance is 70 miles. The Island is triangular in shape, the three sides each being about 320 miles long, and it has an area of 42,734 sq. miles. The climate of the Island is temperate, with cool summers and mild winters. Climatic conditions in Labrador are more severe.